





# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1893.

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## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

President Harrison nominated David J. Brewer, of Kansas, as associate justice of the supreme court. He is a nephew of Justice Field, and a graduate of Yale college.

The investigations into the New York dock department show that the politics of that city are far from being reformed. They seem hopelessly contaminated.—*Det. Journal.*

We see from the Detroit Journal of Monday evening that Gen. R. A. Alger, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has appointed George P. Humphrey, of this city, one of his aides-de-camp.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

We understand now why the Democrats want a blind man for chaplain of the house. He can't see what they are up to; if he could he would change his politics. Cashier Silcott saw the point.—*Det. Tribune.*

The secretary of war sees no good reason why the war department should place the flag at half-mast in honor of Jeff Davis. The loyal people of the North can see many good reasons why it should not.—*Det. Tribune.*

Gov. Lucie has returned from California, and his first official act after coming home was to appoint ex-State Treasurer E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, a member of the board of control of the Flint school for the deaf and dumb, in place of Congressman Belknap, resigned.

During the last state general election the headquarters of the Democratic organization were located at East Saginaw, and the Courier, of that place, was the party's official organ. Now the Courier is suing the state central committee for \$1,500 it has neglected to pay for work and material furnished.

There was one man who didn't wait to be turned out. Cashier Silcott of the sergeant-at-arms' office of the house turned himself out, taking with him a big pile of government funds. He is supposed to be in Canada receiving the congratulations of other Democrats who are there for the same kind of health.—*Det. Tribune.*

Those who are always talking about the degeneracy of business and predicting financial disaster, won't be made very happy to read the statement that the cotton-goods manufacturers report that the year now closing has been one of unparalleled prosperity. The free traders will also be sorry; but we can't help that.

Of the \$4,051 votes cast for governor in Mississippi the Democrat candidate received \$4,045. Six votes were returned for Gen. Chalmers, and if the men who voted for him know when they are well off they will keep still about it. Anybody can see that they are open to the charge of trying to infect another "negro insurrection."—*Det. Tribune.*

In declining to honor the memory of Jeff Davis as a former secretary of war, by a public display, Secretary Proctor behaved very sensibly. It would have stirred up bitter feeling for no useful purpose. The Cleveland administration might probably have been in power but for one or two "bad breaks," like the "rebel flag" order, the mistaking for Jacob Thompson, and the harsh language of the pension vetoes.—*Det. Journal.*

The Minneapolis Tribune-Star (Ind.) agrees with the Times regarding the president's message. It says: "President Harrison's first message to congress is plain, vigorous and practical like a lawyer's brief. No attempt is made at fine writing, and the document hardly rises to eloquence in any portion. But the recommendations are for the most part sensible."—*Bay City Times.*

The Grand Rapids Eagle hasn't yet learned that Silcott is a Republican. He was one of those thieves the Cleveland administration did not turn out. But there are some things the Eagle will not permit itself to know.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Silcott was a Democrat of the deepest dye—that is to say, Ohio Democrat. The Free Press is almost the only paper in the land that has not "permitted itself to know" this fact.—*Det. Journal.*

"The Confederate veterans of New Orleans, are said to be much pleased at the remark of Capt. Jacob Gray of the Grand Army last Saturday night. He said that Jeff Davis had been a valuable soldier and an honest, pure man, and if it were agreed to have his body carried by veterans he should be proud to be one of them."

He should be kicked out of every Post of the Grand Army or Veterans' Association, with which he is connected, as one of the precepts of the order is loyalty.

The remains of Jefferson Davis, the arch traitor and leader in the late rebellion were deposited in their last resting place, yesterday. It would have been better for the country, of which he was not even a citizen, being disfranchised, that he did not die on the same scaffold with his faithful henchman, the brutal Witz. If Satan does not give him a warm welcome, as a reward for causing the death of from 150,000 to 200,000 of our brave boys, who wore the blue, by starvation, we will miss our guess. Democrats all over the land are vying with each other as to who can pay the body the most attention. The people of the South, without exception, are grieving as much over the death of their late babler of treason as was shown by the people of the North at the death of Lincoln. But as he was the Apostle of treason, free trade and all the crimes in the political category, which are believed and carried out in the South, his loss to them from the wall of woe with which the daily papers are filled, his death must have created a void that Mills, Vest or McCoy cannot fill. The party is the same the country over, for a convict sent to the penitentiary for forging election returns, or fraud of any kind in regard to elections is no sooner released than the party appoints or elects him to office at the first opportunity. The greater the crime the greater the reverence displayed toward them by the democracy.

The Democrats of Augusta, Ky., became so enthusiastic over the success of the democrats in the recent state elections that they thought the "confederate brigadiers were in the saddle" and expressed their exuberance of joy by hoisting the rebel flag.—*Avalanche.* Which end of our double headed contemporary is responsible for the above asinine statement getting into print we, of course, have no means of knowing. We do know however, that it is basely false and have no doubt that the writer of it knows it. But it is so maliciously lying as this that the defenders of a robber tariff are reduced in order to divert the attention of the people from the one great issue which presents itself to the American people today. That of tariff reform.—*Democrat.*

The above article, which the Democrat credits to the *Avalanche*, was clipped from an exchange, but the compositor forgot to give due credit. As to the falsity of it, let others judge. The flag was torn down the next day by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is a matter of record. We have seen democrats in the North tear down the U. S. flag and hoist that of the confederacy, and the history of the late war is full of such incidents, but that was nothing for sneaking copperheads to do, when not opposed by those who wore the blue.

The free trade papers are continually howling about the tariff being a tax, and this in face of the fact that experience has clearly proven that it is not a tax. They call it a relic of the war, a war tax, and demand that it should be removed. There is no question that internal revenue is a tax, neither can it be denied that it is a tax that is paid by the home consumer. Since Grover Cleveland was elected president the people of this country have been directly taxed to the extent of \$600,000,000. The Republicans of the last congress wanted to remove a large portion of this war tax, for it is a war tax, but the Democrats would not hear to it. They insisted that the reduction in revenue must be made by reducing the tariff and they fought for the Mills bill, which cut and slashed the commodities affecting northern industries, but carefully preserved the protective feature of such articles as the south produced. The internal revenue is a tax that is constantly growing. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, the internal revenue amounted to \$12,408,725. For the year ending the 30, of last June, it amounted to \$130,894,434; an increase in five years of \$118,485,709. This immense tax affords no protection to any industry, does not enhance the price of labor one cent and yet the Democratic free traders are opposed to its removal.—*Cheboygan Tribune.*

In the age of rush and rabid exertion for the flesh pots of office, would it not be well for the young men, of the party in power to reflect upon the benefits the country now derives from the grand exertion made by those who heard the whistle of bullets and the shriek of shells in the days of long ago. Put yourself in the place of men who suffer from wounds and disease, caused by a horrible war for Old Glory, and to unite a country torn by civil strife, and imagine how you would feel if bravery was not considered in a candidate for office and young fresh workers were given the advantage over you and appointed to fat positions, imagine if you can, the worst torture a man can endure in this world and you cannot give expression in words to the anguish and pain which many of the boys in blue have endured for a quarter of a century. The soldiers will soon be too old to do duty, and it is just and right that now they be given occupations suitable to their ability. Don't crowd. Your turn will come if you deserve, by and by, one hundredth part as much as they are entitled to now. Put your nose nearer to China and hear the rumbling.—*Coffee Cooler.*

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, '93.

The President left here today for a short western trip. After visiting Chicago, he will go to Indianapolis and attend to some important private business before returning to Washington.

The Senate has, by lot, determined the length of the terms of the six new Senators as follows: Washington-Senator Squire expires March 3, 1891, and Senator Allen March 3, 1893; South Dakota-Senator Moody March 3, 1891 and Senator Pettigrew March 3, 1893; North Dakota-Senator Pierce, March 3, 1891, and Senator Casey March 3, 1893. The terms of the Montana Senators will not be fixed until they occupy their seats.

Judge David J. Brewer, of Kansas has been nominated by the President to be associate justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice Stanley Matthews, of Ohio. Judge Brewer is a nephew of Justice Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court; he has been since 1884 United States Judge for the Eighth circuit of Kansas. He has filled a number of important positions in Kansas, judicial and otherwise, and has always been a popular official. The nomination is highly pleasing to Senator Ingalls and Plumb, and in fact to everybody, with the possible exception of several disappointed candidates and their immediate friends. Justice Miller, over whose circuit Judge Brewer has presided for the last five years, says he considers him one of the ablest judges now on the bench. When Justice Brewer takes his seat on the bench with his Uncle Justice Field, it will be the first time in the history of the court that two of the contemporary justices have been so nearly related.

Owing to the organization of the House on Monday the President's message was not read to Congress until Tuesday. The message has been well received by everybody except a handful of Southerners who profess to see in its plain statement of the condition of political affairs in the South cause for alarm. The message is strictly conservative, both in tone and in its recommendations, being thereby in striking contrast to the last editorial documents sent from the White House to Congress. Mr. Harrison evidently intended this message to be confined to its strict constitutional limits, that of informing Congress of the state of the country. Its recommendations are in every instance what has been approved by the republican party. Upon those things on which there are different opinions in the party in which he has presented the facts without recommendation. It is a document that has greatly disappointed the democrats because it furnishes them with no ammunition.

Next in importance to the President's message is Secretary Windom's annual report to Congress, which was made public on Wednesday. Mr. Windom covers the entire financial field and furnishes one of the most interesting as well as important reports of the kind ever made. It presents a plan for the satisfactory solution of the silver problem, which Mr. Windom believes will be accepted by both silver and gold men. Space prevents further notice of the report, but it should be carefully read by every intelligent citizen of the country. It may be obtained by addressing Secretary Windom.

The organization of the House was attended by a little circumstance that shows the danger which will constantly menace the majority during the session. After Read had been elected Speaker, McPherson Clerk, Holmes Sergeant-at-Arms, Adams Doorkeeper, and Wheat Postmaster, Representative Henderson, as chairman of the republican caucus, nominated Rev. C. B. Ramsdell for Chaplain. Representative Chandle of Indiana, bolting the caucus nomination, moved to strike out the name of Mr. Ramsdell and substitute that of Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher who was Chaplain of the last House. Mr. Chandle was supported outright by three republicans—Moore, of New Hampshire; Leblack, of New Jersey, and Ewart of North Carolina—and enough retained from voting to elect Dr. Milburn, who received 168 votes to Mr. Ramsdell's 155, the democrats voting solidly for Milburn. This is of itself a small thing, but if the party caucus can be successfully bolted in small things, there is nothing to prevent the same thing being done when something important is at stake.

Secretary Noble has gone to St. Louis, his former home, to look after some private matters. He is expected back early next week.

The only evidence of sorrow for the death of Jeff Davis, as shown at Washington, is a broad band of black cloth across the front of Mrs. Fairfax's residence. Mrs. Fairfax during the war was a devoted friend of the southern cause, and frequently passed the lines to give information and supplies to the enemy. It was due to Mrs. Fairfax that the union army so frequently found itself anticipated in important movements, but she was not discovered until the custom of hanging spies had fallen into what a recent reformer called innocuous desuetude. Mrs. Fairfax is having a real quiet time in her grief, and is getting considerable notoriety out of it.—*Det. Journal.*

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT!

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DEALERS IN  
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,  
Respectfully Solicits a Share of Your Patronage.

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ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS, AND  
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Remember the place, at L. Jenson & Co's. old stand.  
THE MICHELSON & HANSON LUMBER COMPANY.

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I have the most complete line of the latest styles of Holiday Goods ever brought to Grayling, consisting of  
DRESSING and TRAVELING CASES; PHOTO and AUTOGGRAPH ALBUMS; MANICURE SETS; JEWEL CASES; SMOKERS SETS; WORK BOXES; COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES; ODOR CASES; NOVELTY WHISK BROOMS; FANCY INK-STANDS; TOY BOOKS; GAMES; DOLLS, &c.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS  
For the neat fitting Suits, Overcoats and Pants manufactured by H. H. Cooper, Union, New York.

The fit and finish of every garment guaranteed.

Come and see the finest line of

OVERCOATS & SUITS EVER SHOWN in GRAYLING, which have just been received from H. H. Cooper & Co.

—Our Stock of—

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES  
Is complete in all its branches, and we are headquarters for  
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MITTENS and heavy Socks and Rubbers and Overs. Also all styles  
OF MACKINAW. AND HEAVY ALL WOOL PANTS

Come and see us and we will guarantee you satisfaction both in goods and prices. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

LYON & CONNER,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## Attention! Attention!

I call the attention of the inhabitants of Grayling and vicinity to the fact, worth studying, that everything is not gold that glitters. So it is with merchants, everyone cries out the cheapness of his goods. It is for you to find out. You will hear the people complain of

## HARD TIMES

—AND—  
SCARCITY OF MONEY,

but when it comes to buying goods they will drop in the first store they come to and pay from

10 TO 25 PER CENT MORE than I sell goods for, which is a fact. I heard of a good many people who made the same remarks.

For instance let us commence on Dry Goods. People will go into a store and pay from 7c to 8c for cotton which I sell for 5c a yard.

For indigo-blue prints they are paying 8c a yard everywhere, while I sell them at 6c a yard.

For all wool Tricot they pay from 40 to 50c a yard, while they can be had at my store from only 30 to 40c a yard.

Ladies fine all wool hose are cheap at 35c a pair, my price is 25c a pair, and everything in proportion. I sell a

## Ladies Fine Shoe for \$1.50

which Ladies themselves pronounce cheap at \$2.00 a pair. My \$2.00 mens shoe are better than most shoes you buy elsewhere for \$3.00. Misses and children shoes at the same low figures. Ladies and Misses Rubbers I sell for 25c a pair, which are just as good as those that you pay 40 and 50c for elsewhere.

In Cloaks, Newmarkets, Wraps, and Walking Jackets I defy competition in the state.

## CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,

Of which I am proud to say that I carry the largest stock north of Bay City, and at lower figures than you can buy at Bay City. For instance you will find in my stock

## MEN'S SUITS FROM \$3.00

up, which goods you can not touch for less than \$5 anywhere else.

OVERCOATS, of which I have over 500 on hand yet, after the big rush I had for them, I conclude to reduce by marking them down, and will sell them now as follows:

Heavy Ulsters, former price 5 dollars, go now for 4 dollars; for this same article you pay from 7 to 8 dollars elsewhere.

A good fine Chinilla overcoat 7 dollars, which you admit are cheap at 10 dollars, former price 12 dollars. Satin lined Chinilla for 12 dollars, former price 15 dollars. All wool kersey pants go now for 1.25 to 2 dollars a pair, former price 1.50 to 2.50. In Underwear the prices run from 50c up, and I am able to fit any size.

Now consider where you can save your dollars and cents, when you buy goods. A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Come where your money will go the farthest. Respectfully yours

H. JOSEPH,  
Opera House Block, Grayling, Mich.

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This book is a complete ready reference library for farmers and householders, being filled with useful facts, hints and suggestions upon all subjects pertaining to rural and domestic affairs, embracing the results of experience and research by scientific and practical men and women in all civilized countries. It contains the cream of substance of more than a dozen ordinary agricultural and household books, and is the only first-class work of the kind ever sold at less than six dollars. It is a book to be consulted every day in any emergency, and to be read at all times with interest and profit. It is such a book as every farmer and householder needs and ought to have, supplying the universal want of a reliable and up-to-date work relating to the farm and household. This work is profusely illustrated, and is divided into two general headings, viz. THE FARM and THE HOUSEHOLD, each of which occupies half the book. These are again subdivided into a number of departments, as follows:

Rural Architecture, Fences and Gates, Field Crops, Fertilizers, The Garden, Orchard and Vineyard, Small Fruits, Live Stock, The Poultry Yard, The Dairy, The Apiary, Farm Implements, Around the Farm, Cooking Recipes, Ladies' Fancy Work, Floriculture, The Home Physician, The Toilet, The Laundry, Hints and Helps.

All of the above subjects are fully and ably treated in this valuable book. It is a vast storehouse of useful facts, hints and suggestions of the utmost value to farmers and householders, and no man who has a home and an acre or more of land can afford to be without it. Remit by postal note, money or express order, check, draft, or by registered letter. Address all orders to

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Made from our celebrated Silver Steel, tempered by our patented method. It is the best cutting and sawing material ever made. It will cut any other saw in use. IN HARD WOOD AND FROZEN TIMBER it will do satisfactory work where other saws fail. This has been demonstrated by actual tests in all kinds of woods, with the most improved saw. It is the best "all round" saw ever used. We CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce a saw equaling the ATKINS SILVER STEEL DIAMOND.

Price, including Handles and Raker Gauge, ONE DOLLAR PER FOOT. For sale by the trade. Ask your hardware dealer for the ATKINS SILVER STEEL DIAMOND and take no other. If the dealer will not order it for you, remit amount with order direct to us.

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# LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## ELECTRIC FLASHES.

### LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, National Rumblings, Personal Mention, Confessions, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

#### NO OFFICIAL MOURNING.

Secretary Prentiss' Action on the Death of Jefferson Davis.

Secretary Prentiss received the following telegram from Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, notifying him of the death of Jefferson Davis:

JAMES A. SHAKESPEARE,  
Mayor of New Orleans.

To this dispatch the Secretary sent the following telegram:

Hon. James A. Shakespeare, Mayor, New Orleans, La.:  
Your telegram, informing me of the death of Mr. Davis, is received. In training from any official action, I am sorry to hear of the death of a man who has been a friend of the South and the best of all for all. You will, I am sure, understand that the Secretary of War is not a man who is a friend of the South and the best of all for all. You will, I am sure, understand that the Secretary of War is not a man who is a friend of the South and the best of all for all.

ROBERT J. PRENTISS, Secretary of War.

#### DOM PEDRO'S DOWNFALL.

Further Particulars of the Debarment of the Brazilian Monarch.

A cable from Lisbon reports the safe arrival there of ex-Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil. The Emperor is now at Lisbon, and is expected to remain there for some time. The Emperor is now at Lisbon, and is expected to remain there for some time. The Emperor is now at Lisbon, and is expected to remain there for some time.

#### HEAVY RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

Damage from Floods in the Lowlands of the Sacramento Valley.

One of the heaviest storms for years has prevailed throughout California for the past few weeks. In a few portions of Northern California the rainfall has been the heaviest ever known. Some damage has resulted, especially in the lowlands of the Sacramento valley. In general the crops have been well watered, and the grain is growing well.

#### COLLAPSE OF A LOAN COMPANY.

Too Much Capital Stock and Too Little Capital Kills a Nebraska Concern.

The Capital Loan and Investment Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, has failed. The company was organized by some speculators last spring, who succeeded in selling stocks to a large number of people in this city and the West. It is thought the stockholders may realize 25 per cent. on what they have paid in.

#### Bedouins in Ugly Mood.

Egypt is now threatened with incursion by 30,000 Bedouins, who have hitherto maintained an inoffensive attitude. The cause of the present movement is the refusal of the Egyptian Government to grant certain tribal claims in regard to land. Though differing widely from the systems of land tenure prevalent among the nations which call themselves civilized, the customs of the Bedouins in regard to land occupancy are well defined, and any infringement upon them is bitterly resented.

#### The Northern Pacific's Acquisition.

A deal has been consummated between the Federal Bank of Canada and the Northern Pacific Railway which places in the possession of the latter the route connecting the Manitoba towns of Emerson and West. The terms of the transfer to the Northern Pacific are unknown, but it will result in the construction of a Northern Pacific branch from Red Lake Falls to West Lynne.

#### Frightful Death of a Boy.

Fritz Johnson, 12 years old, met a frightful death at Astoria, Ore. He went into a saw-mill and crawled under a table to gather up some shavings, when he was struck on the head by a swiftly revolving blade and instantly killed. The entire upper half of his head was sawed off.

#### Moussa Bey Killed.

Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief who was acquitted of outraging the Christian population of Armenia, has been killed with a bullet in the head by a Turkish soldier. The cause of his death is not known.

#### A PARALYtic.

An enormous institution to handle Catholicism in the Congo basin.

New York dispatches announce the most elaborate financial scheme the world has ever seen, which is about to be backed in this country by the Pope of Rome. The Universal Association Bank and Trust Company is about to be formed in New York City under the special benediction of Pope Leo, with a capital of \$100,000,000. The company can act as a trust company, safe deposit company, guarantor and guaranty company, and almost every kind of business. Branches are to be established in several cities of this country and Europe. The bank is to be a great Catholic concern, and will receive the deposits of the church and the faithful throughout the world.

#### A WOMAN'S ALLEGED FORGERY.

By Means of Which a Little Black Ark (Ark) Bank Is Out \$24,000.

At Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. J. A. Rubo has been arrested charged with forgery. She is the wife of J. A. Rubo, proprietor of a wagon factory at Bebe, Ark., who disappeared a week ago. His stock having been attached, it is claimed that notes indorsed by Rubo and his wife and cashed by a Little Rock bank to the amount of \$24,000 or \$28,000 are forgeries. Mrs. Rubo claims that she indorsed them innocently. A change of venue was taken and the case will be tried Saturday. Rubo came to this State from New York.

#### EMIN TASHA IN DANGER.

The Famous Traveler Falls from a Window, Fracturing His Skull.

## THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

### WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country.

Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Voted On.

Resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS AN EARTH-QUAKE.

### Residents of Alton Bay Awakened by a Shock Which Jars Their Houses.

A Dover (N. H.) dispatch says: The 114 inhabitants of Alton Bay were awakened the other morning by an earthquake shock which jarred their houses. Many people rushed from their beds. Crockery and glassware were broken. Cocks started and a second shock was more severe than the first. People then rushed from their houses, expecting they would tumble down. The bell on the steamer Mount Washington, in the middle of the bay, was rung. The shock was also felt at Alton and Gifford, but was not so severe.

WILLING TO GO HALF WAY.

Montana Democrats Propose a Plan to Split the Election Squabble.

At Helena, Mont., the Democratic Senatorial Caucus has submitted a proposition to the Republican Senators for a full and fair investigation of the election at Precinct No. 34 in Silver Bow County, the cause of the present deadlock. It is proposed to select three Republican and three Democratic Senators as a court of inquiry.

Sullivan and Jackson Offered \$40,000.

At a meeting of the recently organized Dempsey Athletic Club in New York, it was decided to offer a prize of \$40,000 for a fight between John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson. A committee of five was selected to draft rules to govern the contest. President Wilson wired Sullivan the action of the club.

Dempsey and Billy McCarthy Fight.

Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy of Australia have signed articles and posted a fight for \$250,000 to be fought in the latter part of the year. The fight is to be for \$1,000 and the middle-weight championship.

To Muzzle the Press of France.

In the French Senate M. Marcel Balthus introduced a measure providing that members of the press who publish articles containing calumnies against the President of the Republic, the Ministers, Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies shall be amenable to the correctional tribunals.

The North Carolina Steel and Rail Company.

The North Carolina Steel and Rail Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been organized and will build at Greensboro, N. C., a Bessemer iron mill, a Bessemer steel mill, a roller mill, etc. The company is interested in the same.

The Cherokee Will Treat with Uncle Sam.

The bill appointing a committee to meet for the sake of the Cherokee Commission and treat with the Cherokee Commission has passed the Senate. The bill is not restrictive, but demands that the committee shall get as much as possible for the land.

A Brave Engineer Killed.

George J. Wainwright, a well-known engineer, who on several occasions saved train-loads of people, was killed near Providence, R. I., while attempting to prevent a collision between his train and a wild switch engine. None of the passengers was hurt.

Rockless Laid.

While the cars at the Alton Coal Mine at Mount Pleasant, Pa., were being placed two little Hungarian boys tried to jump on the cars and were killed.

Two Children Suffocated.

Two children of Mrs. Uhl were suffocated by smoke caused by a small fire in a small dwelling at Pittsburg. The rest of the family were prostrated, but will recover.

Good News Caused His Death.

John Chapman, an old soldier of Williamstown, Pa., who took to drinking heavily on receipt of news that he was to receive a pension of \$1,500, died in the cell of a police station.

Two Killed by Dynamite.

The throwing of frozen dynamite at Howard Junction, Pa., resulted in an explosion which killed two men and seriously injured a youth of 18.

Lynn's Heavy Fire Loss.

The Lynn fire caused a loss in shoes, leather and shoemaking machinery of \$125,000. Sixty per cent. of the shoe and leather houses of the city were burned out.

Will Contest Lamson's Office.

At Columbus, Ohio, W. V. Marples has filed the necessary papers, contesting the office of Lieutenant Governor upon T. J. Lamson, who has twenty-two majority.

A Nebraska Blaze.

Fire at Fremont, Neb., destroyed the new building recently erected by Franklin Ward, of New York. Loss, \$60,000. Insurance, \$41,000.

Omaha's New Demonstration.

## THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

### WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country.

Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Voted On.

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Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Voted On.

## A Judicial Humourist Crushed.

### Policeman Billy Mann Was Called to Testify in the Case of a Man Who Had Been Shot.

"You say, Mr. Officer," said the Court, "that you arrested the prisoner in the act of shooting a pair of socks."

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## Old-Fashioned Justice.

### Dr. Henry M. Soudar's Remarks on the Decision of a Case in an Eastern Court, in Which the Accusation of the Bench Was Compromised.

Four men, partners in business, bought some cotton bales. The cotton was not of the quality they expected, and they refused to pay for it. The court decided in favor of the buyers, and the sellers were forced to pay for the cotton.

The court decided in favor of the buyers, and the sellers were forced to pay for the cotton.

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## ST. JACOBS OIL.

### THE GREAT REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS AND SORES.

It cures all kinds of rheumatism, bruises, scalds, burns and sores. It is a great remedy for all kinds of ailments.

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# THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

## SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
LANSING, MICH., Nov. 28, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the County of Crawford, Mich., and described in statements which will hereafter be forwarded to the office of the Auditor General of said county, will be sold at public auction, by said Auditor General at the County Seat, on the first Monday of May next at the time and place designated for the annual tax sales, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer after they are received by him.

The lands struck off to the State for taxes, of 1889, or other years at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law.

HENRY H. APLIN,  
Auditor General.

## ANNUAL TAX SALES.

### STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford,  
In Chancery.

The petition of Henry H. Aplin, Auditor General of said State of Michigan, respectfully shows that the lists of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contain a description of all lands in said county of Crawford upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid, together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest, computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee as provided by law, and the cost of advertising and other expenses of sale of each of said parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General as delinquent for the non-payment of said taxes for said years respectively, and that said delinquent returns were made prior to the first day of July, 1889.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the taxes, interest, collection fee, costs of advertising and other expenses of sale, and the legal fees for personal service of notices in each case, are a valid lien on the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes on the said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year from the first day of July next after their return to the Auditor General, and the said taxes not having been paid, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee, costs of advertising and other expenses of sale, as computed and extended in said schedule, against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in addition thereof of the amount of legal fees for personal service of summons in each case, which personal service was made as provided in Sec. 39 of Act No. 195 of the Session Laws of Michigan of the year 1889; and in default of payment of the said several sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amount due thereon as provided by law to pay the lien as aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

HENRY H. APLIN,  
Auditor General.

## SCHEDULE "A."

1886.

### Town 26 North of Range 1 West.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of Taxes.	Interest.	Collection Fee.	Charges.	Total.
n 1/2 of nw 1/4 and s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 8 120	8 120	\$3 88	\$1 47	\$6 51	\$0 61	\$12 47

### Town 25 North of Range 3 West.

n 1/2 of nw 1/4 and s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 25 120	25 120	5 81	2 21	23 1 00	9 25	34 27
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### Town 27 North of Range 3 West.

n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 12 80	12 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 12 80	12 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 13 80	13 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 13 80	13 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 14 80	14 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 14 80	14 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 15 80	15 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 15 80	15 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 16 80	16 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 16 80	16 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 17 80	17 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 17 80	17 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 18 80	18 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 18 80	18 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 19 80	19 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 19 80	19 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 20 80	20 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 20 80	20 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 21 80	21 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 21 80	21 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 22 80	22 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 22 80	22 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 23 80	23 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 23 80	23 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 24 80	24 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 24 80	24 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 25 80	25 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 25 80	25 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 26 80	26 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 26 80	26 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 27 80	27 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 27 80	27 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 28 80	28 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 28 80	28 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 29 80	29 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 29 80	29 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 30 80	30 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 30 80	30 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 31 80	31 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 31 80	31 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 32 80	32 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 32 80	32 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 33 80	33 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 33 80	33 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 34 80	34 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 34 80	34 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 35 80	35 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 35 80	35 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 36 80	36 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 36 80	36 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 37 80	37 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 37 80	37 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 38 80	38 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 38 80	38 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 39 80	39 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 39 80	39 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 40 80	40 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 40 80	40 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 41 80	41 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 41 80	41 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 42 80	42 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 42 80	42 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 43 80	43 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 43 80	43 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 44 80	44 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 44 80	44 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 45 80	45 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 45 80	45 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 46 80	46 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 46 80	46 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 47 80	47 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 47 80	47 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 48 80	48 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 48 80	48 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 49 80	49 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 49 80	49 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 50 80	50 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 50 80	50 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 51 80	51 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 51 80	51 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 52 80	52 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 52 80	52 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 53 80	53 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 53 80	53 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 54 80	54 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 54 80	54 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 55 80	55 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 55 80	55 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 56 80	56 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 56 80	56 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 57 80	57 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 57 80	57 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 58 80	58 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 58 80	58 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 59 80	59 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 59 80	59 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 60 80	60 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 60 80	60 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 61 80	61 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 61 80	61 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 62 80	62 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 62 80	62 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 63 80	63 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 63 80	63 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 64 80	64 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 64 80	64 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 65 80	65 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 65 80	65 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 66 80	66 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 66 80	66 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 67 80	67 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 67 80	67 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 68 80	68 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 68 80	68 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 69 80	69 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 69 80	69 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 70 80	70 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 70 80	70 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 71 80	71 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 71 80	71 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 72 80	72 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 72 80	72 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 73 80	73 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 73 80	73 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 74 80	74 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5 00
s 1/2 of nw 1/4, 74 80	74 80	3 37	1 28	15 1 00	5 78	10 43
n 1/2 of nw 1/4, 75 80	75 80	1 09	64	07 1 00	3 30	5

THE CRAWFORD AVAILANCE

A Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Crawford County, Mich. First Class Job Office in Connection. Terms of Subscription, \$1.00 a Year in Advance. Prices Reasonable.

fees for personal service of subpoena in each case where such service is actually made as provided in Section 53 of Act No. 195 Laws of 1893; that such petition will be brought on for a hearing and decree at the next term of said Court to be held on the second Tuesday of January, 1894, at the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford; that all persons interested in such lands and desiring to contest the claim of the State of Michigan for such taxes, or any part thereof, shall appear in said Court and file with the Clerk thereof their objection thereto on or before said second Tuesday of January, 1894, and that in default thereof a decree will be taken as prayed for in said petition.

Notice is also hereby given that on the first Monday of May, 1894, the lands described in said petition, and for which an order of sale shall be made, will be sold for the taxes interest and charges thereon, as determined by said decree, at the County Treasurer's office in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford.

HENRY H. APLIN,  
Auditor General.

Town 25 North of Range 3 West.										Town 25 North of Range 4 West.										VILLAGE OF CHENEY.									
Section.	Acres.	Amount of Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.	Section.	Acres.	Amount of Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.	Section.	Acres.	Amount of Taxes.	Interest.	Charges.	Total.												
n 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	\$3.39	\$0.44	\$0.11	\$3.94	n 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	\$3.39	\$0.44	\$0.11	\$3.94	lot 3.	21	\$5.16	\$0.44	\$0.07	\$5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	3.00	1.04	1.00	5.04	s 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	3.00	1.04	1.00	5.04	lot 4.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	1.76	1.05	1.00	3.81	e 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	1.76	1.05	1.00	3.81	lot 5.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	1.08	2.07	1.00	4.15	w 1/4 of sec 14.	14.38	1.08	2.07	1.00	4.15	lot 6.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 7.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 8.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 9.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 15.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 10.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 11.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 12.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 13.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 16.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 14.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 15.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 16.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 17.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 17.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 18.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 19.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 20.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 21.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 18.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 22.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 23.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 24.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 25.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 19.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 26.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 27.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 28.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 29.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 20.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 30.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 31.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 32.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 33.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 21.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 34.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 35.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 36.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 37.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 22.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 38.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 39.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 40.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 41.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 23.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 42.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 43.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 44.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 45.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 24.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 46.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 47.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 48.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 49.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 25.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 50.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 51.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 52.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 53.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	w 1/4 of sec 26.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 54.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
n 1/4 of sec 27.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	n 1/4 of sec 27.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 55.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
s 1/4 of sec 27.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	s 1/4 of sec 27.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 56.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
e 1/4 of sec 27.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	e 1/4 of sec 27.	14.38	2.00	1.52	1.00	4.52	lot 57.	21	5.16	0.44	0.07	5.67												
w 1/4 of sec 27.	14.38	2.00	1.52																										



# HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

## THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST COMMUNICATION TO CONGRESS.

Each Department of the Government Treated in Detail—Reduction of the Surplus—Tariff Legislation—Public Land Laws—Pension Legislation—The Civil Service—Other Matters.

The first annual message of President Harrison, read in the Fifty-first Congress, on the 3d inst., is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: There are few transactions in the administration of the Government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of the public. Every action taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than in the past. In this respect, the communications of the President to Congress, Good-will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining undischarged. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this Government with other states have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed, and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good-repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us.

**The Pan-American Congress.** It is a matter of high significance, and no loss of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence, made as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the independent States of North and South America met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendship existing among them. That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the States represented will be for the mutual good of all, I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and in large part, identical interests. The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the consideration of Congress, and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America. But while the commercial results, which it is hoped will follow this conference, are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the chief advantage to be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all contentions by peaceful methods, is the confidence and approval. While viewing with interest, our national resources and products, the delegates, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our people.

**The Maritime Conference.** Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled, and is now in session in this capital. An invitation was extended by the Government, in the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels, at sea and to adopt a uniform system of maritime law. In response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-six nations are present in the conference, and they have entered upon their usual work with great zeal and with an evident sense of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, our co-operation in, confidently relied upon.

It is an interesting, if not indeed an unprecedented, fact that the two international conferences have brought together here the accredited representatives of thirty-three nations. Bolivia, Ecuador, and Honduras are now represented by resident, and the Philippines, by a temporary agent. All the States of the American system now maintain diplomatic representation at this capital.

In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the Western Hemisphere, with the exception, sent to Washington, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this Government. The United States, on the contrary, sends Envoys of the lower grade to some of the sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a Minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a Minister resident and Consul General. In view of the importance of our relations with the States of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last Congress with happy effect. I recommend the completion of the reform thus begun, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Porto Rico in view of their relations to the American system of States.

I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending Hawaii an invitation to be represented at the International Conference now sitting at this capital.

### Our Relations With China.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The future of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and with it, the legislation of the last session of Congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which Congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment. The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. The conference of 1887 between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain having been adjourned, the divergences of views which were developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events

in the islands gave rise to questions of a serious character. On the 14th of February last, the German Minister at this capital, in behalf of his Government, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as Congress, in February last, was informed.

Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, commissioners were appointed by me, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks, and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives, as well as of the treaty powers.

### The Canadian Fisheries.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment.

On the part of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and to enforce the observance of the treaty with as little friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this Government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with liberality and transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties, and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries, will not be long deferred, and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the Great Lakes and Great Britain, the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the Northwestern boundary survey, years ago, is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between the United States and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a safe harbor for the offenders of the other through any available shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated, and will soon be laid before the Senate.

### With Other Powers.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal markets, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The impediments resulting from varying duties on navigation, and from vexatious treatment of our vessels on merely technical grounds of compliance in West India ports, should be removed.

The progress toward an adjustment of pending claims between the United States and Spain is not as rapid as could be desired. Questions affecting American interests in connection with the railway constructed and operated by our citizens in Peru have claimed the attention of this Government. It is urged that other governments, in pressing Peru to the paying of the claims, have disregarded the property rights of American citizens. The matter will be carefully investigated, with a view to securing a proper and equitable adjustment.

A similar issue is now pending with Portugal. The Belgians have been in Africa was constructed under a concession by Portugal to an American citizen. When nearly completed the road was seized by the agents of the Portuguese Government. Progress has been made, and no proper effort will be spared to secure proper relief.

In pursuance of the charter granted by Congress, and under the terms of its contract with the Government of Nicaragua, the Inter-oceanic Canal Company has begun the construction of the important water-way between the two oceans which its organization contemplates. This Government has been ready to promote in every proper way the adjustment of all questions that might present obstacles to the completion of a work of such transcendent importance to the commerce of this country, and, indeed, to the commercial interests of the world.

### The Paris Exposition.

The traditional good feeling between this country and the French republic has received additional testimony in the participation of our Government in the International Exposition at Paris during the past Summer. The success of our exhibitors has been gratifying. The report of the commission will be laid before Congress in due season.

The Government has been ready to proper reserves to its policy in foreign territories, the invitation of the Government of Belgium to take part in an international congress, which opened at Brussels on the 16th of November, for the purpose of devising ways to promote the abolition of the slave trade in Africa, and to prevent the shipment of slaves by sea. Our interest in the extinction of this crime against humanity, in the region where it yet survives, has been increased by the results of emancipation within our own borders.

With Germany the most cordial relations continue. The questions arising from the return to the Empire of German naturalized citizens in this country are considered and disposed of in a temperate spirit, to the entire satisfaction of both Governments.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the international disturbances of the Republic of Haiti are at last happily ended, and that an apparently stable government has been constituted. It has been duly recognized by the United States.

### Japan.

The advancement of the Empire of Japan has been evidenced by the recent promulgation of a new Constitution, containing valuable guarantees of liberty, and providing for a responsible Ministry to conduct the Government.

It is earnestly recommended that our judicial rights and processes in Corea be established on a firm basis, by providing for the necessary treaty to carry out the treaty stipulations in that regard.

Questions continue to arise in our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions with those countries. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of their country of their adoption. It is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted.

The recent efforts in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our Minister at Rio de Janeiro was at

once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government, and the Brazilian representative in this capital were instructed by the Provisional Government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, been continued. Our Minister at Mexico has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic as soon as the majority of the people have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

### Affairs at Home.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been prepared and will be presented to Congress. It presents with clearness the fiscal operations of the Government, and I will myself set it to obtain more facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$387,050,058.81, derived as follows: From customs, \$225,632,741.69; from internal revenue, \$141,317,316.92; from miscellaneous sources, \$20,100,000.20.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$231,936,615.00, and the total expenditures, including sinking fund, were \$229,259,25. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, \$157,170,123.53.

For the current fiscal year the total revenues, after deducting the sum of \$35,000,000 for ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$252,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$311,321,116.99, leaving an estimated surplus of \$40,678,883.01.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the Treasury Department at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus of \$43,569,522.30, which, if realized, more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate effect, on the one hand, of reducing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the Government. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon the people, and the production of a large surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our needs, beyond the requirements of the ordinary business of the Government. The surplus should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the Government offers a substantial advantage. The use of public funds for the purchase of bonds, and the issue of bonds, is an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of the country, and a consequent inflation of the currency, and a gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits not outstanding should be gradually drawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerably, enacted.

### Tariff Revision Recommended.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedule of duties. The need of a general revision is needed, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied, and the best methods for their correction, will probably not be difficult. Unity of valuation at all our ports is one of the most effective means that should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting sales and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties in a matter of great delicacy, because of its direct effect upon the business of the country. Some disturbances of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject, but this is a necessary and a prudent step, and will be followed by the prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys, that any necessary changes will be so made as to afford reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our country. The duties on imports should necessarily have relations to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to the welfare of the people, and to the commercial independence of this country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues on the one hand, and the reduction of the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the reduction puts upon both capital and labor.

The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply.

### The Tobacco and Liquor Tax.

The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits, used in the arts and in manufactures would afford an equally effective method of reducing the surplus.

A table presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1878 to the present time, is of interest. It appears that the amount of national bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period \$114,100,729, of which \$97,729,225 is chargeable to the last year. The withdrawal of bank notes has been going on, there has been a large increase in the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation and in the issues of gold and silver certificates.

The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation on March 1, 1878, was \$35,731,845, while on Oct. 1, 1890, the total was \$1,455,050,000. There was an increase of \$23,417,552 in gold coin, of \$57,554,100 in standard silver dollars, of \$72,311,249 in gold certificates, of \$276,019,713 in silver certificates, and of \$171,776,403 in State notes, making a total of \$713,776,403. This was during the same period a decrease of \$114,200,729 in bank circulation, and of \$492,481 in subsidiary silver. The net increase was \$232,244,103. But other than the withdrawal of bank notes about \$5 during the time covered by the table referred to.

### The Coinage of Silver.

The total coinage of silver dollars was, on November 1, 1890, \$343,038,001, of which \$283,539,

621 were in the Treasury vaults, \$50,098,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults, \$27,319,914 were represented by outstanding silver certificates, leaving \$22,778,567 not in circulation and not represented by certificates. The law requiring the purchase, by the Treasury, of \$1,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dollars, has been observed by the department; but neither the present Secretary or any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to coining the monthly purchases to \$1,000,000. The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coining and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public Treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver certificate shows that silver has not been otherwise discredited. I think it is clear that if we should make the coining of silver at the present rate free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coining. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses. I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large purchasers of silver, and should not discredit it. The details of a perfect law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with Congress upon this subject.

### Exclusion of the Chinese.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the part of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the employment of additional soldiers, who will be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law. The Department desires a head tax of \$50 for each Chinese, and when these persons, in fraud of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Department authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of the tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty.

### Our Coast Defenses.

Judged by modern standards we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of our harbors, and are subject to the fire of improved guns. The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own hands. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors. I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for equipping companies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery component of our army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of Congress.

### River and Harbor Improvement.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the Government does not become committed to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage, and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can be safely to be completed, I do not doubt that the work would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion. Any work not considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and deterioration which interrupted or insufficient appropriations necessarily occasion.

### The Law Department.

In view of the assault made by David B. Terry upon the person of Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a Deputy United States Marshal, I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of Federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts. Events which have been brought to my attention, happening in advantage of the country, have suggested the propriety of extending, by legislation, fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile by the intimidation of witnesses.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method for disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the Supreme Court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The present mode of proceeding, through the courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

The establishment of the Judge of the District Courts in many of the districts now, in my judgment, inadequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below \$5,000 be increased to that amount.

### Regarding Trusts.

Ernest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is a matter of federal jurisdiction. Many have suggested that they are to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity; they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of Congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our Government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. The same may be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the Government in the inquiry. Those who are avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association

